

11. Kvadratická rovnice s reálnými koeficienty

$x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$ $a=1, b=-2, c=2$ $D = 0$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{0}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{2 \pm 0}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$... v R nemá řešení ($D < 0$)
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4i^2}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2i}{2} = \frac{2(1 \pm i)}{2} = 1 \pm i$... v C má 2 komplexně sdružené imaginární kořeny

$x^2 + 9 = 0$
 $x^2 = -9$... nemá v R řešení
 $x^2 = 9i^2$
 $|x| = 3i$
 $x_{1,2} = \pm 3i$ v C

KVADRATICKÁ ROVNICE $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ s reálnými koeficienty ($a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$) a diskriminantem $D = b^2 - 4ac$ má

- pro $D > 0$ v \mathbb{C} i \mathbb{R} 2 různá reálná kořeny $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$
- pro $D = 0$ v \mathbb{C} i \mathbb{R} 1 dvojnásobný reálný kořen $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b}{2a}$
- pro $D < 0$ v \mathbb{R} nemá řešení
v \mathbb{C} 2 komplexně sdružené imaginární kořeny
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm i\sqrt{|D|}}{2a}$ ($x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm i\sqrt{-D}}{2a}$)

- v obou komplexních číslech má vždy každá kv. r. s reálnými koef. řešení
POZNÁMKA

- i pro imaginární kořeny x_1, x_2 kv. r. s reálnými koef. v normovaném tvaru ($a=1$) a reálnými koef. ($x^2 + px + q = 0$) platí věty:
 - $x^2 + px + q = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = -p$
 - $x_1 x_2 = q$

$x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$ $p = -2, q = 2$
 (koř. viz výše) $x_1 = 1 + i, x_2 = 1 - i \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 1 + i + 1 - i = 2 = -p$
 $x_1 x_2 = (1 + i)(1 - i) = 1 - i^2 = 1 - (-1) = 2 = q$

Příklady

1) Řeš v \mathbb{C}

a) $7x^2 + 5 = 0$ RYSE KV. RCE ($b=0$)

$7x^2 = -5$
 $x^2 = -\frac{5}{7}$
 $|x| = \sqrt{-\frac{5}{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{7}}i$
 $|x| = i\sqrt{\frac{5}{7}}$
 $x_{1,2} = \pm i\sqrt{\frac{5}{7}} = \pm i \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}} = \pm i \frac{\sqrt{35}}{7}$
 $x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{35}}{7}i$

2xp. $7x^2 + 5 = 0$
 ($a=7, c=5, b=0$)
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{0 - 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 5}}{14}$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{-140}}{14}$
 $x_{1,2} = \pm i \frac{\sqrt{140}}{14}$
 $x_{1,2} = \pm i \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 35}}{14}$
 $x_{1,2} = \pm i \frac{2\sqrt{35}}{14}$
 $x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{35}}{7}i$

3xp. $7x^2 + 5 = 0$
 $7x^2 - (-5) = 0$
 $a^2 - b^2$
 $7x^2 - 5i^2 = 0$
 $(\sqrt{7}x - \sqrt{5}i)(\sqrt{7}x + \sqrt{5}i) = 0$
 $\sqrt{7}x - \sqrt{5}i = 0$ $\sqrt{7}x + \sqrt{5}i = 0$
 $\sqrt{7}x = \sqrt{5}i$ $\sqrt{7}x = -\sqrt{5}i$
 $x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}}i$ $x = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}}i$
 $x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{7}i$ $x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{35}}{7}i$

b) $3x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$ $a=3, b=-4, c=2$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}}{6} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{6} = \frac{4 \pm i\sqrt{8}}{6} = \frac{4 \pm i \cdot 2\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{2(2 \pm i\sqrt{2})}{6} = \frac{2 \pm i\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

③ Řešit v C

a) $x^2 - 3x + 3 = 0$ $a=1, b=-3, c=3$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 3}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ \frac{3+i\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3-i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right\}$$

b) $2x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ $a=2, b=1, c=1$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ \frac{-1+i\sqrt{7}}{4}, \frac{-1-i\sqrt{7}}{4} \right\}$$

c) $4x^2 + 3 = 0$

$$4x^2 = -3$$

$$x^2 = -\frac{3}{4} = \frac{-3}{4}$$

$$|x| = \frac{\sqrt{-3}}{2} = \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right\}$$

d) $3x^2 - 7x + 5 = 0$

$$(a=3, b=-7, c=5)$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}}{6} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 60}}{6}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{-11}}{6} = \frac{7 \pm i\sqrt{11}}{6}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ \frac{7+i\sqrt{11}}{6}, \frac{7-i\sqrt{11}}{6} \right\}$$

③ Řešit v C

a) $(x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + x - 1) = 0$ $a=1, b=1, c=1$
součinový tvar: $ab \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a=0 \vee b=0$

$$x^2 + x + 1 = 0$$

$$(a=1, b=1, c=1)$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

imaginární kořeny

$$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ \frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right\}$$

$$x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$(a=1, b=1, c=-1)$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

reálné kořeny

b) $\frac{x+2}{x-3} + \frac{x-1}{x+1} = 0$ $a=0, b=0, c=-13$!
ne, a, není, ne, jmenov.

$$(x+2)(x+1) + (x-1)(x-3) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x + x + 2 + x^2 - 3x - x + 3 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - x + 5 = 0$$

$$(a=2, b=-1, c=5)$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-39}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm i\sqrt{39}}{4}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm i\sqrt{39}}{4} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ \frac{1+i\sqrt{39}}{4}, \frac{1-i\sqrt{39}}{4} \right\}$$

- ROZKLAD KVADRATICKÉHO TROJČLENU V C

Každý kvadratický trojčlen $ax^2 + bx + c$ s reálnými koeficienty lze vyjádřit jako součin $a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$, kde x_1, x_2 jsou kořeny kvadr. rov. $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

Příklady

⑦ Rozlož v součin lineárních dvočlenů

3875 a) $4x^2 - 12x + 25$

[Aniž 2 re. jmenov. rozdělím 4-2-2]

$$4x^2 - 12x + 25 = 4(x - \frac{3+4i}{2})(x - \frac{3-4i}{2}) = 2(x - \frac{3+4i}{2}) 2(x - \frac{3-4i}{2}) =$$

$$\left[4x^2 - 12x + 25 = 0 \right. \\ \left. (a=4, b=-12, c=25) \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 25}}{8} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{-256}}{8} = \frac{12 \pm 16i}{8} = \frac{3 \pm 4i}{2} \right]$$

$$= (2x - (3+4i))(2x - (3-4i)) = \underline{\underline{(2x-3-4i)(2x-3+4i)}}$$

5) Rozložte na součin lineárních dvočlenů

24
20

a) $x^2 + x + 1 = \left(x - \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right) = \left(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)$

$\left[x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2} = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right] \rightarrow \text{mno} \left(x - \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right) \left(x - \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right) = \dots$

b) $x^2 - x + 1 = \left(x - \frac{1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{1 - i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \left(x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

$\left[x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right] \rightarrow \text{mno} \left(x - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right) \left(x - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right) = \dots$

c) $3x^2 + 2x + 2 = 3 \left(x - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + i\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)\right) \left(x - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - i\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)\right) = 3 \left(x + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{i\sqrt{5}}{3}\right) \left(x + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{i\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)$

$\left[x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-24}}{6} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-20}}{6} = \frac{-2 \pm i\sqrt{20}}{6} = \frac{-2 \pm 2i\sqrt{5}}{6} = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{5}}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{i\sqrt{5}}{3}\right]$

d) $x^2 - 3x + 5$

$\left[x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-20}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-11}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm i\sqrt{11}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{i\sqrt{11}}{2}\right]$

$x^2 - 3x + 5 = \left(x - \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{11}}{2}\right)\right) \left(x - \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{11}}{2}\right)\right) = \left(x - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{11}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{11}}{2}\right)$

6) Řešte v C

$px^2 + (2p-1)x + p = 0$
($a=p, b=2p-1, c=p$)

ne s parametrem $x \in C, p \in R$ parametrem

$p=0$
LIN. RCE
dos. ko. $p=0$
 $0x^2 + (2 \cdot 0 - 1)x + 0 = 0$
 $0 - x = 0$
 $x = 0$
 $x_0 = \{0\}$

$p \neq 0$
 $D = (b^2 - 4ac) = (2p-1)^2 - 4p \cdot p = 4p^2 - 4p + 1 - 4p^2 = -4p + 1 = 1 - 4p$
 $D > 0$
 $-4p + 1 > 0$
 $1 > 4p$
 $4p < 1$
 $p < \frac{1}{4}$
 $(p \neq 0) \wedge p < \frac{1}{4}$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{-(2p-1) \pm \sqrt{1-4p}}{2p}$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{1-2p \pm \sqrt{1-4p}}{2p}$

$D = 0$
 $-4p + 1 = 0$
 $p = \frac{1}{4}$
 $(x_{1,2} = \frac{-b}{2a})$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{-(2p-1)}{2p}$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{1-2p}{2p}$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2p} - 1$
dos. ko. $p = \frac{1}{4}$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot (\frac{1}{4})} - 1$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} - 1$
 $x_{1,2} = +2 - 1$
 $x_{1,2} = 1$

$D < 0$
 $-4p + 1 < 0$
 $-4p < -1$
 $p > \frac{1}{4}$
 $(x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm i\sqrt{-D}}{2a})$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{-(2p-1) \pm i\sqrt{1-4p}}{2p}$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{1-2p \pm i\sqrt{1-4p}}{2p}$

TABULKA

p	K
$p=0$	$\{0\}$
$p < \frac{1}{4}, p \neq 0$	$\left\{ \frac{1-2p \pm \sqrt{1-4p}}{2p} \right\}$ reálné koreny
$p = \frac{1}{4}$	$\{1\}$
$p > \frac{1}{4}$	$\left\{ \frac{1-2p \pm i\sqrt{1-4p}}{2p} \right\}$ imaginární koreny